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INDEX.

PAGE ONE—
Candidate Leamy's Platform.
Labor Events of the Past Week.
Notes of the A. L. U.
New Charters Issued.

PAGE TWO—
A Tale of Disaster.
The Poor Man Slave.
In the Mansion of Unionism.
A Pennsylvania Brier Story.

PAGE THREE—
Shall We Congratulate Ourselves?
Thompson in Wisconsin.
Money Makes Men Money Mad.
Economic Discontent.

PAGE FOUR—
Editorial.
O'Neil's Pithy Paragraphs.
Impressions at St. Louis.

PAGE FIVE—
Brewery Workmen's Convention.
Blacksmith Correspondence.

PAGE SIX—
What About the Socialists.
Bears a Stain of Blood.
Not Losing Sleep.

PAGE SEVEN—
Full Page Report of Work of National Committee of the Socialist Party.

PAGE EIGHT—
The Massachusetts Situation.
In the World of Socialism.
Socialist Party National Committee Speaks.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED.

Organizations Supplied With Them Since January 15, 1903.

As an evidence of the great success the American Labor Union is meeting with in unionizing labor we submit a list of the unions which have been supplied with charters from the A. L. U. since January 15, 1903.

Some of these, necessarily, have started off in the path of reform with limited membership, yet others have reached into the hundreds with the roster of their charter membership.

The territory embraced in the wide range of this organizing work reaches from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and the various classes unionized speak well for the esteem in which the A. L. U. is held.

Following are the names of the unions and their addresses:

Grant's Pass Federal Labor Union, No. 326, Grant's Pass, Oregon.
Clayton Federal Labor Union, No. 327, Clayton, Wash.
United Biscuit Workmen's Union, No. 328, New York City, N. Y.
Story County Labor Union, No. 329, Virginia City, Nev.
Idaho Falls Federal Labor Union, No. 330, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Spokane Stabblers' Union, No. 331, Spokane, Wash.
Newport Lumbermen's Union, No. 332, Newport, Wash.
Helena Biscuit and Candy Makers' Union, No. 333, Helena, Mont.
German Engineers' Union No. 334, New York City, N. Y.
Montpellier Labor Union, No. 335, Montpellier, Idaho.
Stevensville Farmers' Union, No. 336, Stevensville, Mont.
Springdale Lumbermen's Union, No. 337, Springdale, Wash.
The Caldwell Federal Labor Union, No. 338, Caldwell, Idaho.
Butte Elevator and Bell Boys' Union, No. 339, Butte, Mont.
Great Falls Butchers' Union, No. 340, Great Falls, Mont.
Corning Labor Union, No. 341, Corning, Calif.
Steam Engineers and Electrical Workers' Union, No. 342, Nelson, B. C.

Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union.
The Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union, No. 202, held a meeting January 4, 1903, and the following officers were elected: President, Dan Sullivan; vice-president, Elmer Barnaman; treasurer, Ed Cohn; financial secretary, Ed Chamberlain; recording secretary, Fred Vanasse; delegate to Trades and Labor Assembly, Burnette Miller; correspondent, H. B. Heimerdinger.

On January 8, 1903, the officers were duly installed and, the officers feel that there is a prosperous season in store for their union.

Yours fraternally,
H. B. HEIMERDINGER,
Correspondent.

LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

The stenographers of Shreveport, La., are organizing a union.

The Great Northern Telegraph operators are to receive a 20 per cent. increase in wages.

The union movement is growing strong in the Canadian cities of Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

Los Angeles is to have a labor temple. Arrangements have been made to provide the necessary funds.

Five thousand employes won a strike against the transportation companies in Amsterdam in twenty-four hours.

White men working on the Rand in the Transvaal are demanding the nine-hour day. They now work ten hours.

The hotel and restaurant employes of the eastern goldfields district in Australia are asking a nine-hour day.

In Toronto, Alderman Urquhart, the candidate of organized labor, was elected mayor by a surprising plurality. There were five candidates.

Twenty-five per cent of the women who earn their own living in Austria are working in mines and factories, under most deplorable conditions.

The strike in Scottish collieries which had been carried on for six months, was settled on a compromise basis of an increase of eight cents per ton.

It is said that a large shoe factory with tannery connected is contemplated by Ohio capitalists at Monterey, Mexico, which will cost \$1,000,000 gold.

Over a million women are employed in seventeen trades in Great Britain and the opportunities of employment open to males have been greatly diminished.

Warehouses and business establishments in Brisbane, Australia, are following the lead of the Queensland government by reducing wages and discharging men.

A meeting of representatives of twenty-three trades in Barcelona, Spain, on Tuesday, February 3, voted in favor of a general strike in support of the strikers at Reus.

There are now in Great Britain 931 cities that own their own water-works, 99 that own the street railways, 200 that own the gas-works, and 181 that own electric lighting plants.

Organized labor never sanctions interference with, or infringements of, the rights of others. This fact, however, needs considerable elucidation.

The wages of city laborers in Helena have been raised to \$3 per day.

The retail clerks of Park City, Utah, will organize under a charter from the A. L. U.

The miners' strike at the Sun and Moon mine at Idaho Springs, Colo., still continues and miners should keep away from that camp.

The labor organizations of Durango, Col., have started a labor paper to oppose the Democrat, which locked out its union employes.

The A. L. U. is making great headway in Fernie, B. C., under the tireless, pushing work of C. M. O'Brien and other active union men.

The Calgary, Alberta Province, unions are taking measures to advertise the union labels, and, looking to that end, have asked that the A. L. U. label be sent them.

After nearly two years of war the trades assemblies at Denver, Colo., are united in one body. The principal point discussed was affiliation with international unions. It was finally decided to allow the locals to remain independent.

The members of Storey County Labor Union, No. 323, were on a strike last week for a few days against a reduction in wages from \$3.00 to \$2.40

to make it clear and comprehensive to the plutocratic leeches and parasites who fatten on the product stolen from the producer.

The Canadian Northern railway has been declared unfair by the Labor Council of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Union men and their friends are requested to keep away from that company and its road.

It is probable that Judge Cooper of the New Zealand arbitration court will be relieved of his ordinary court duties in order that he may devote his entire time to the affairs of the arbitration court.

Indiana labor unions will endeavor to have a barbers' license bill passed at the present session of the state legislature, requiring every barber to be regularly examined and licensed by a state examining board of barbers.

Several responses to the request of the skilled trades in the Chicago, Ill., brass foundry for an increase in wages and a nine-hour day have been received from prominent manufacturers, and conferences will be held in a few days.

The committee of federal relations of the Massachusetts legislature has returned a favorable report on the resolution in favor of an amendment to the United States constitution which would permit congress to regulate the hours of labor in each state.

A provincial British Columbia miners' association has been organized at Victoria, B. C. A congress will be held at Victoria on February 25 to complete the organization, which is intended to take in all sections of the miners' associations of the province.

The mine owners' maintenance that mining is not dangerous will go for very little in view of the facts. The daily record of mining accidents and the schedule rate charged by insurance companies for policies upon the lives of miners easily refute this statement.

Every man who desires to have a clear concise and comprehensive understanding of the attitude of the national administration towards labor on the one hand and capital on the other should read Hon. George Fred Williams' article in the last number of the Arena.

New England branch of the Hotel Employees' International Association and Bartenders' League of America will advocate an assessment of five cents on each of the 8,000 members as the beginning of a fund for the purchase of a home in New England for indigent bartenders.

W. D. Mahon, president of the

Antigamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, is in San Francisco in the interests of the local organization. He intends to investigate the grievances of the men in the employ of the United Railroads, and also look into the internal differences in the organization.

The child labor law passed the Kansas senate on Tuesday, February 3. It forbids the employment of children under fourteen years of age at any steady labor, and provides that no person under eighteen years of age may work at night. The bill will necessitate the employment of men as messengers by the telegraph companies.

Belfast, Ireland, has over 20,000 females working in its spinning and weaving mills and the vast majority are between ten and fifteen years of age. The wages run from 75 cents to \$2.25 a week, and some of the work-rooms are always full of hot steam and water, and the women and girls stand barefooted and half naked in the water all day long.

The following local unions constituting the Metal Trades Council, of Toronto, Canada, will be more or less involved in a general movement for the adoption of the nine-hour day: Pattern makers, molders, coremakers, machinists, brassworkers, metal polishers, boilermakers and iron snip-builders, blacksmiths, electrical workers and the allied metal mechanics.

It is a memorable fact, almost beyond belief, that more children, under legal age, are employed in New York than in all the Southern states combined. Parents perjure themselves in order that the children may be employed, and as a result the children grow up illiterate, stunted in mind and body by hard work and long hours in their growing years.

Representatives of the International Union of Printers, Pressmen and Bookbinders will meet in Indianapolis, Ind., to consider the making of an agreement on offensive and defensive lines. By invitation the photo-engravers and stereotypers will be represented. The five organizations expect to come to some agreement regarding the allied printing trades label.

There appears to be an epidemic of railroad disasters prevailing just now, and in all of them it seems to be extremely difficult to place the responsibility. As usual, in such events, the various managements are making strenuous efforts to fix responsibility upon negligence of employes in order that the corporation may escape the just censure of the public. The public, however, is reluctant to accede to this, as, in view of the enormous profits the roads are exacting from their

transportation business, it is very justly claimed that the companies should be held responsible for the efficiency of their employes, and, as well liable for all damages sustained by patrons.

Agents for a New York syndicate have about succeeded in the formation of a mine car and supply companies in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. They have options on about eighteen plants and are negotiating for others. All large concerns, with a few exceptions, have named a price and given an option. The combine is to be capitalized at several millions and is to have headquarters in Pittsburgh.

When thirteen individuals can dominate the industrial activities of this country it is evident that we are drawing sufficiently near to the conditions that existed in Rome just prior to the fall of the empire to warrant some little alarm. If we would avoid a revolution which cannot be otherwise than leveling and retrograding, in its effect we must turn to Socialism as the only anchor with which to hold the ship of state off the rocks.

The Building Managers' Association of Chicago is having trouble with the allied unions of the elevator conductors; starters, janitors and window workers. These unions have for some time been endeavoring to make some satisfactory arrangement with the Managers' Association, and, failing in this, they have inaugurated a strike. The support of the striking unions by the coal teamsters will either bring the association to terms or leave the buildings without light or heat.

About 1,500 street railway employes went on strike in Montreal, Canada, last Friday, and there was some rioting in the city as a result of the attempt of the street railway company to run cars with non-union employes. Friday night the officials of the street railway company met a committee representing the men and offered them a ten per cent. advance, recognition of the union and reinstatement of all men discharged for belonging to the union. This was agreed to by the strikers and the strike was called off.

The adjournment of the British parliament for the winter vacation without having given consideration to Mr. Hardie's motion for a consideration of the question of the unemployed satisfactorily gnages the attitude of the government upon this most important subject. John Burns and Keir Hardie made strenuous efforts to enlist the favorable action of the government in behalf of the unemployed, but without avail, and as a consequence of the government's dereliction there is much distress in England among a class of people who are willing and able to work, but unable to find employment.

securing and maintenance of better prices for the products of the ranch and farm.

The Lumbermen's Union of Victor, Mont., has inaugurated a strike at the sawmill of McVey & Johnson because of the discharge of one of their members who was a delegate of the union to act as spokesman in the adjustment of differences between the company and its employes. It seems that the differences were amicably adjusted, but that the employers preemptorily discharged the spokesman, thus substituting a greater cause of friction than the original. The union very promptly resented this arbitrary measure of McVey & Johnson and the men struck.

In response to a letter from Representative W. F. Whitely, a resolution was passed by the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, at the meeting of that body on February 1, emphatically condemning senate bill No. 105 on the ground that it will be an imposition on the working men. It is a bill whereby employers may secure a change of venue of any case in which an employe brings suit against the employer, and, it is claimed, may work a hardship upon the man unable to pay for the transportation of valuable witnesses. The secretary was instructed to draft a letter to Representative Whitely asking that he do all in his power to kill the measure.

CANDIDATE

LEAMY'S PLATFORM.

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH.

I believe every worker should receive the full product of his labor. To secure this justice for the toiler all means and instruments of production should be acquired by the people and owned by them in common and operated for the common good.

I am in favor of the public ownership and operation of all street railways, gas and electric lighting and power plants, telephones and other public utilities, not for profit but to the best advantage of the consumers; public construction, ownership and maintenance of municipal hospitals, commodious and modern equipment, free dispensaries and homes for the aged and infirm; public bath houses, gymnasiums and other similar and sanitary and hygienic institutions for the people.

I believe in the abolition of the private contract system on public work and the establishment of a strict civil service system and a merit system of promotion in all departments of public service without exception.

I believe in the initiative and referendum with reference to all important city affairs and a just and impartial business enforcement of existing laws until such time as the laws now governing the municipality shall be changed by the will of the majority.

In short, the platform of the Socialist party is the only platform I have chosen to stand upon. And I insist in all fairness that I have the right to repudiate any of those pernicious subtleties which a certain newspaper has attempted, in a spirit of blind partisanship, to palm off as "Candidate Leamy's Platform," evidently for the purpose of deceiving the people as to the true nature of Socialism.

P. A. LEAMY,
Socialist Candidate for Mayor of the City of Butte.

A FLOURISHING UNION.

Ready for Any Kind of Action the Exigencies Demand.

Editor, American Labor Union Journal—We initiated five at the last meeting. Now we have 10 crafts represented in No. 104, all of them elected their committees and report each week. I think the question of getting an attendance, at least, as far as No. 104 is concerned, is solved. Plenty of work is a drawing card. Activity means interest. System means efficiency. The girls here are a great help. They catch quickly the spirit of "advanced unionism" and do unflinchingly the work that falls to them. We used to fire hap-hazard, one at a time, but now when "platoon No. 104, A. L. U.," is called into action; well they know it around here.

Let one of the "scouts" report something crooked to your committee and the whole line moves. These short marches are all right, but we feel ready to strike the old wage system out of the path and go about establishing the co-operative commonwealth. Seems like we ought to be able to step out together and show the plutocrats just how one-sided the game really is.

Just to get a picture of the "grafters" trembling as we march up to the polls together would be worth the trouble, even if we didn't mean it. With such field pieces in action as the A. L. U. Journal to rally around we ought soon to be able to make life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness an inalienable right to every member of our one great family.

A fellow working man and brother,
J. C. BARNES,
Sec. Telluride Federal Labor Union, No. 104.

The Hagerty Tour Cut Short.

Owing to the death of James Hagerty, brother of Father Thos. Hagerty, the lecture tour of the latter was cut short early this week. Father Hagerty delivered his last lecture at Helena Tuesday night, leaving on the midnight train for Kansas City. Dates at Basin, Anaconda, Butte, Chestnut, Red Lodge and Livingston were cancelled, much to the regret of the Socialist party throughout the state of Montana.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

The company at last agreed to the demands of the union and the strike was declared off.

The elevator and bell boys of Butte met in the Pennsylvania building last Friday night, and, under the direction of President Daniel McDonald of the American Labor Union, effected the organization of a labor union under a charter from the A. L. U.

The farmers in the vicinity of Hamilton, Montana, are taking steps looking to the organization of a farmers' union under the jurisdiction of the American Labor Union. The organization will be effected as soon as an organizer can be sent to Hamilton.

President McDonald has returned from an organizing trip in Southern Idaho, and after spending one day at the office left for Victor, Mont., where he is helping in the adjustment of trouble between Victor Lumbermen's Union, No. 279, and some of the mill owners of that locality.

There was a Farmers' Union organized at Stevensville, Mont., on the last day of the old year under a charter from the A. L. U. With a roll of twenty-five members, and reports received from there since say that nearly every farmer in the vicinity is making application for membership.

The Women's Protective Union of

Butte, No. 148, A. L. U., asked the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, at the meeting of that body Sunday Feb. 1, for the privilege of introducing a new scale of wages for employes in hotels, boarding houses and restaurants. This was granted.

The Texada Miners' Union No. 113, notifies all miners' unions and miners at large the union miners at Trout Lake tunnel, Vancouver, B. C., are on strike against an effort of the management to increase the hours per day from eight to ten. Union miners will give this camp a wide berth while the strike lasts.

The shoe shop in Anaconda formerly owned by L. St. Jean is now, and has been since September, 1902, owned by H. S. King, one of the best known union men in Anaconda. The unfair shop at 404 East Commercial street is owned by L. St. Jean and is the shop to which reference was made in the Journal of January 15.

The Farmers' Union of Missoula, Mont., under charter from the A. L. U., is meeting with great success in the achievements of its aims and purposes. Members of the organization claim that the bringing of the farmers into closer touch with other elements of productive industry has its advantages for the farmers, while the united action of the farmers themselves has had an unmistakable influence in the

As the individual must be just before he can be truly generous, so must human society be based upon justice before it can be based on benevolence.—Henry George.

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Largest, Finest Health and Pleasure Resort in the Northwest. Large Plunge Bath, Private Baths, Vapor Baths. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia and Kidney, Stomach, Liver and Blood Troubles. Dr. Wm. E. Casey, Resident Physician, formerly of Hot Springs, Ark. Correspondence Solicited.

C. R. BURKET
Proprietor
PIPESTONE SPRINGS, MONT.

FORTUNES MADE IN MINING SHARES

\$150 invested in Boston & Montana stock in 1893 would have made the investor \$5,000 and \$125 invested in Butte & Boston would have made the investor \$12,800; \$250 invested in Parrot would have paid the investor \$3,400; \$70 invested in the Caledonia two years ago would have paid the investor \$4,000. We are now offering for sale 25,000 shares in the New Boston Mining Company to net 5 cents per share in blocks of 100 shares. This company owns by purchase the Daphne, the Mamie, Snow Bird, Badger, Alpine and Mohawk, located at Corbin, Jefferson county, Montana. They are now sinking a shaft on the Snow Bird and have ore that samples good in copper, gold, silver and lead. They also adjoin the Alta mine, that has produced several million dollars' worth of ore. Call or address.

W. H. NICHOLS & CO.
19 E. Broadway, Butte, Mont.

Oil well operators at Munice, Ind., have unanimously decided to recognize the increase in drilling asked by the Indiana organization of oil well drillers.

HANDY FRENCH FRY SLICER

French fry potatoes are seldom seen on the family table on account of the difficulty of properly slicing them. This is the only simple utensil yet devised for slicing French fry potatoes in a uniform and attractive manner. It is very rapid in operation, and a necessity in hotels and restaurants where large quantities of French fry potatoes are used. Price 30c Each. Agents Wanted

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Shall We Congratulate Ourselves?

Trade unionists in San Francisco for some time past have been congratulating each other on the remarkable growth of labor organizations. Practically every trade in the city is organized. Men in the unskilled callings also are organizing every day. This is very gratifying to the trade unionist—it is the result we should strive for.

Another cause for congratulation is the fact that the unions generally are at peace with the employers, the only exception being in the tanning industry.

In quite a number of crafts wages have been increased and hours have been shortened.

The foregoing is a very simple statement of facts, and, on the surface, affords ample ground for congratulation. The superficial observer in the trade union movement is undoubtedly well pleased at the progress made and sees no reason for finding fault with present conditions, and feels no alarm for the future.

Those who are accustomed to inquire closely into the why and wherefores of things, however, are not at all satisfied that this remarkable growth is entirely a healthy one, and that the future does not hold some unpleasant surprises in store for us.

The real leaders in the labor movement—men whose mental endowments and long experience have secured to them recognition as such—see danger to the trade unions in the tendency recently developed here on the part of organized employers to enlist the co-operation of organized labor in movements to raise the price of their product to the consumer. While no union so far has entered into an alliance of this kind—nor is any likely to—the effect upon the public mind produced by the actions

of certain combinations of employers is as dangerous to the future prosperity of the unions as though such alliances had been actually consummated.

It is an indisputable fact that organized employers in certain industries have offered the unions in their industry concessions in the matter of hours and wages provided the unions would agree to assist them in raising the price of their product to the consumer. As stated above, no union in San Francisco has entered into any such combination. It is not the practice nor the purpose of trade unions to concern themselves with the price which the employer shall receive for his product. There are of record isolated cases where trade unions have endeavored to bolster up the selling price of a product through alliance with the employer, and in every such instance disaster to the union followed—and quickly, too.

While employers here have failed to induce the unions to enter into such combinations, it is a notorious fact that they have endeavored, in certain instances, to create the impression that such alliances have been formed, relying on the generally favorable sentiment toward trade unions to operate in the direction of stifling effective protest against abnormal increases in the selling price of their product. These men are building their schemes on a foundation of quiescence. They may reap a temporary advantage which will lull them into a false security, but they will all the more certainly face ruin in the end—and when it comes they will have received their just deserts.

A more common practice—and one fraught with the greatest danger to the permanent prosperity of the unions is the scheme of granting em-

ployes a 5 to 10 per cent. increase of wages and then increasing the selling price of the product 30, 50, 75 or even 100 per cent., at the same time declaring to the consumer that this increase is due to the demands of the unions for increased wages and shorter hours.

The immediate effect of this policy is to create a prejudice in the consumer's mind against the unions—a prejudice which is frequently skillfully nursed by the employer, and which, if not nullified by the unions concerned, will grow with age and when given an opportune time of displaying itself will prove most formidable.

Today in San Francisco there is forming a sentiment against unions which is the cause of genuine alarm to members of labor organizations who are capable of appreciating the value of favorable public sentiment and how necessary it is to the permanent success of the labor movement. This adverse sentiment is the result of an abnormal increase in the price of certain products on the plea that such increase was due to the greater cost of production resulting from granting the demands of the unions for increased wages, and everything possible is done to foster the idea that the unions, and the unions alone, are responsible for this increase in price, and that the employers, poor fellows, are at the mercy of the tyrannical unions, and are really deserving of sympathy!

It is not hard to foresee the result of this state of public feeling. Sooner or later some important trade will find itself at war with the employers, and believing and feeling that it has a just cause, will appeal to the public for sympathy and support. Will we get it if the prejudice

against unions being created today is not checked?

No! People, figuratively speaking, will fall over themselves in their eagerness to defeat the unions, actuated by resentment against them for what they consider high-handed, arbitrary and selfish abuse of the power they admittedly wield today.

When that time comes, and come it surely will if we remain passive and indifferent to what is occurring today, we will receive a set-back that it will take years to recover from.

This must not happen!

The unions are not responsible for abnormal increases in the prices of necessities of life in this city. Unions have not entered into combinations with employers to raise prices, nor to concentrate the business of a given industry in the hands of employers gathered together in a combine.

No individual union foolish enough to attempt such a thing would be supported by organized labor for a moment.

These are the naked facts, and it is the supreme duty of the hour for trade unionists to convince the general public that they are facts!

The man or men who mulct the public mind under the pretense that the unions force such action should be exposed. The truth should be, and must be, told, and trade unionists freed from the stigma that these people are placing upon it.

This condition is a cancer on the growth of the trade union movement in this city today. This blight must be removed, else it will spread till the whole body becomes inoculated and the most heroic measures will be necessary to preserve even life itself. —Labor Clarion.

Thompson in Wisconsin

Our meetings continue in power and interest. Here in Sheboygan there is a strong labor movement and every officer and almost every member is a strong Socialist. And this promises more trouble for Mr. Gompers later on. I feel that the movement is secure. All respect and honor to the brave unions of the West for their stand. It will only be a matter of

time till all the Socialist unions east and west will be compelled to stand together for Socialism. That union, for offense and defense is inevitable. It will come naturally. At present we must support each other as best we can. The Socialists, at any rate, the real Socialists in the A. F. of L., are certainly not going to oppose the A. L. U. Neither does the A. L. U. oppose the Socialists in the A. F. of L. It will not be long till all So-

cialists will have to unite. Meanwhile we support each other.

We are holding a six-days' series of meetings here with splendid results. We have four Socialist aldermen in the council here, a strong organization in every ward, and a local paper printed in German and English both. The whole printing plant is paid for and owned by the Socialists. One feature of our meetings is the attendance of a body of young lad-

in uniform as a police force, who act as ushers. There are a large number of young people in the movement.

At Darlington last week we organized a strong local. At Janesville the Socialists are doing splendid work. The labor unionists are in the movement. At Chilton, Kiel, Plymouth—everywhere the meetings have been splendid.

Fraternally yours,
CARL D. THOMPSON.

Money Makes Men Money-Mad

The French ministry of finance has just published some very interesting and significant statistics as to the amount of French wealth invested abroad, the total of which reaches £1,200,000,000. Only £40,000,000 is invested in Great Britain, as against £280,000,000 in Russia, £120,000,000 in Spain, some £115,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, and £60,000,000 in Italy. In Egypt there is \$57,440,000 invested and over £60,000,000 in British South Africa. Most of this money is invested in foreign Government loans, but the South African investments are mines and industrial companies connected therewith. The extent of the

foreign commitments of French capital, though large, is not, however, by any means so striking as its distribution. In that distribution, it is hardly too much to say, may be found a finger-post to French foreign policy, for no French government can withstand the combined pressure of the small investor and the great financial houses when they believe their money to be in danger. For example, the investment of £120,000,000 of French capital in Spain makes it absolutely certain that France will never be a passive spectator where the vital interests of Spain are concerned, and that revolution, involving financial ruin will not be allowed in Spain. Again, the £250,000,000 lent to Russia binds France to

Russia more securely than any formal clause in a treaty or alliance. While, also, French investors have £60,000,000 of capital in Egypt, they will never seriously wish to destroy the magnificent security afforded by the British occupation.—London Spectator.

What is true of France is equally true of Britain and every other European country. That which controls international policies is not the welfare of peoples, but the interests of financiers. When, for instance, the South African gang were preparing for war, they placed large slices of their well-watered stock on the exchanges of France and Germany, and those who invested at once became agents for the Rand, who used all

their powerful influence to keep their respective governments from interfering whilst the republics were being done to death. The press and people of France and Germany were unanimously on the side of the republics, but their governments, gagged and bound by the money kings, were powerless to intervene. When "money is in danger" Kings, Emperors, and parliaments have all to come to the rescue, let the cost of human life and happiness be what it may. Armenia was another illustration of the same truth. Not until Labor becomes the dominant force in politics will the brute force mammoth be dethroned from the seat of power in politics.—Labor Leader, London.

Economic Discontent

By Father Thos. J. Hagerty
PART FIVE

All men are born with exactly the same rights. The child of the king has no more clothes at its parturition than the child of the peasant. The heir to the throne possesses no greater claims at its birth to the comforts and luxuries of life than the son of the poorest subject of the sovereign. Both are creatures of the same Lord. In the natural order of procreation and the biologic processes both are brought into the world through the same laws of foetal development. Reaching outward existence, both stand equal in everything which pertains to human needs and human aspirations. Physically there is nothing to distinguish the child of the monarch from the child of the toiler. They are subject to the same stages of growth. Their respiratory organs work according to the same laws of breathing. Digestion, assimilation and nutrition follow the same course in each. The one cannot convert meat and bread into more vital substances than the other. The "free peas" of the microbe will carry that enterprising agent of disease into the throat, or lungs, or intestines of the one as easily as in those of the other. At what point, then, does the economic difference of these two children begin? Is there any place in life where these two may logically and justly divide? Nature answers no. In a perfect conception and execution of

the science of society, such as can be had only under Socialism, there would be no point of divergence for these two, save inasmuch as the one might be willing to work, and the other refuse to labor, for the commodities of existence.

These things being true, any economic system which deprives the worker of mental growth, moral progress, and the broadest physiologic development is, in its very nature, unjust, tyrannical and inimical to the best interests of humanity. But the present capitalist form of society so deprives the worker and is plainly in diametric opposition to the known laws of nature as expounded by all the physical sciences dealing with the origin, nourishment and upbuilding of the human race. It deprives the worker of mental growth because it forces him out of school at an early age to assist his father in supporting the family. "Mr. Lucien Sanial estimates that throughout the United States the number of children and youth actually employed for a more or less extended portion of the year in mean, hard and brain-stinting labor cannot be less and probably more than 5,000,000. In the United States poverty deprives several millions of children of the opportunity of attending school. There is no question but that our present system is hostile to popular education, and it furnishes conditions favorable only to the education of the

few." (Vall, Scientific Socialism, p. 88.)

Capitalism deprives the worker of moral progress because it compels him to compete with other workers in the labor market, to resort to trickery and lying in order to secure employment, to take the place of strikers and thus cause bloodshed in many cases, and to assist in the adulterating of food and the dishonest making of shoddy goods. It deprives the worker of the broadest physiologic development because it keeps him at work for long hours—often at unhealthy occupations—and by insufficient wages necessitates his dwelling in unsanitary tenements whose air is tainted with almost every foulness.

On all sides the victims of capitalism cry out against it. Competition, which is one of its many evil factors, destroys the independent manufacturer and grinds the faces of the poor into the dust of the highways. Nations war against nations for no other reason than that capitalism may find new markets for the exploitation of labor and the filling of the pockets of a few rich men with the ill-gotten gains of army contracts.

In all its naked horror it is really a traffic in human flesh. It controls millions of men in an economic serfdom differing little, in the last analysis, from the bondage of ancient slavery. In the days of the chattel slave the worker was at least sure of enough

to eat. Under the feudal system of western Europe in the Middle Ages the toiler practically owned his own strip of land and the products of that land, deducting the tribute to the feudal lord, were his own property. The free artisans possessed their own tools and fully controlled the output of their own labor. The workingman was his own capitalist. And the great guilds fostered the independence of their members and held in check the master workman.

It was only after the breaking up of the feudal system that the erstwhile serfs and free laborers were thrown out of their holdings and the guilds suppressed. "The change in the feudal tenure of land no longer attached people to the soil, and the tenants being no longer regarded as retainers of their lord, it ceased to be of paramount interest to keep them upon his estates. As they ceased to be a source of strength, they were felt to be burdensome. Pleasure and profit, the former by multiplication of animals for the chase, the latter by the breeding of oxen and sheep, were better served by expelling the small tenant farming population and throwing the land into large enclosed grazing farms." (Gasquet, Henry VIII and the English Monasteries, vol. I, 4th ed., pp. 15, 16.)

(To Be Continued.)

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1903.

Join the Socialist party.

Watch the American Labor Union grow.

The Socialist is patriotic—but the world is his country.

What kind of a union man are you? Simply a member, or a worker as well?

The Socialist party is safe under the secretaryship of so competent and trustworthy a man as Wm. Mailley.

Note the big list of new unions chartered during the last ten days and get an idea of the rapid growth of the American Labor Union.

Let us not circulate trashy literature. It is better to ground ourselves in the basic principles of intelligent, clear-cut Socialist philosophy.

Just at this particular season of the year the capitalists are working overtime to prove that they have no property. The annual assessment is being made.

It is a strange thing that some working men will strike for higher wages and better conditions of employment and then scab on themselves at the ballot box.

President Mitchell's report was a decided disappointment to those who had hoped he would point out to the miners a remedy for their slavish condition.

It has been clearly, decisively and officially declared that there shall be no fusion, combination or compromise of the Socialist party with any other political organization, nationally, in state or locally.

P. A. Leamy, Socialist candidate for mayor of Butte, is a thorough union man, being a member of the American Labor Union. There is not a better fitted man in Butte for the office of mayor.

Every Socialist voter ought to become an effective Socialist worker by joining the party organization. A perfect organization in every state, county, city, ward and precinct, must be had in order to properly combat the old parties. Join the party NOW.

One of the best evidences that the working class is becoming aroused to its own political interests is that the American Labor Union is selling at retail close to one hundred dollars worth of labor and Socialist literature each month, in addition to the big circulation of the Journal.

Member of the Executive Board Hughes received a tremendous ovation when he appeared before the convention of the United Brewery Workers at Cincinnati last week. It was a fitting expression of the good will of the brewers towards the young giant of progressive unionism—the American Labor Union.

Secretary-Treasurer Wilson led the delegation of the United Mine Workers in the Socialist brigade at New Orleans, and it is a significant fact that in the referendum vote for general officers recently taken for this organization, he led by more than a thousand votes. President Mitchell, who has not declared for Socialism. The era of labor fakirs is almost ended.

Old party philosophers imagine that they have attained to the acme of political wisdom when they brand as "incendiary" and "anarchistic" whatever does not agree with their special line of political reasoning. But both the words above quoted have lost their terrors for the sensible, reasoning workman, and that is the only man to whom the Socialist party makes its appeal.

In adopting resolutions pledging the support of the Socialist party to all labor organizations, regardless of affiliation, the national committee has quietly but effectively rebuked the narrow policy of the local quorum which sought to discredit the American Labor Union. The individual members of the committee at St. Louis were practically unanimous in their expressions of approval of the advanced and progressive political policy of the American Labor Union.

These are times that demand the best that is in us. The work in hand giving to this work the unselfishness, devotion for the working class. Are we all giving to this work the unselfishness, the earnestness and the sincerity it deserves? We would have the Co-operative Commonwealth within a year if all those who profess Socialism would work for it with the seriousness that they should.

Organization is the watchword of the hour. See that every workman becomes a member of the American Labor Union, as a temporary protection against the encroachments of capitalism; and at the same time use your very best efforts for the upbuilding of the Socialist party, through which the working class will secure permanent economic freedom through the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Socialist party is no more responsible for the class struggle than are the capitalists. The fact is, the struggle is but the result of a system of society in which both capitalists and workers find themselves through no personal choice of their own. And the class struggle will continue as long as the classes remain. It is the mission of the Socialist party to end the class struggle by abolishing the classes in society.

The preachers in some of the big churches that are supported by the large capitalists are saying that "there is no good reason why Jesus could not have properly been a speculator on Wall street!" and that he would undoubtedly have been "successful." What blasphemy! Capitalism will stop at no ridiculous thing to bolster up its rottenness. Jesus once drove the thieves and money changers out of the house of God. The job will have to be done over again.

Sammy Gompers, friend and ally of Mark Hanna, has at last made a statement that nails him to the cross. Before the senate committee the other day Secretary Parry of the National Manufacturers' Association made a statement that the eight-hour bill pending before that body was a "dangerous Socialistic measure." Sammy quickly assured Mr. Parry and the committee that the measure was not Socialistic and that he would strenuously fight anything that tended in the direction of Socialism. Mr. Gompers is certainly serving capitalism well in the betrayal of the working class, and displays the usual alertness of the paid lackey. It has been known for some time where Gompers stood and now that he has admitted it, and his statement gone on record, he had better get out of the way for we are going to "shoot where he stands."

The trades unions must assist in overthrowing capitalism and establishing the co-operative commonwealth or capitalism will destroy the trades unions. A recent case in point is that of the bricklayers. These skilled workmen, by forming a strong union, have built up a good wage scale, much to the dislike of the wage-exploiting capitalists. Now the capitalists have hit upon the scheme of building "skyscrapers" with concrete, which is mixed by machinery, and all the hand labor done by unskilled workmen, who will, of course, be paid starvation wages. If this does not catch the bricklayers, why, then, there is the recently invented machine for laying brick in the wall which will displace thousands of hand masons. This will cause a large surplus of labor in the brick-laying trade and then wages will come down and the union lose its efficiency. The bricklayers had better join the Socialists who are in the movement to settle the unequal conditions between the workers and the capitalists—and settle it right.

The labor strike is a holy institution. As long as men have left the power and the will to strike against wrong and oppression there is hope left for the final emancipation of the working class. In the opposite case hope has departed. In China there are no labor strikes. The workers there have been ground down through centuries of ceaseless toil and oppression until they have lost all the moral and intellectual attributes of decency and are mere animals of toil. This condition of the Chinese working class make of them "good servants," which is highly satisfactory to the capitalistic class—but at what cost to the qualities of true manhood and womanhood! The "pure and simple" trades union could not have saved the working people of China from this fate; nor can it save the workers of this nation from a like fate—it can only defer the time. But by adopting the tactics of the "new trades union" movement it cannot only prevent this curse, but it can do more—it can wrest the powers of government from the control of capitalism, take every parasite from the burdened backs of toil, build the Socialist commonwealth and give to labor all the good things of life—material, mental, moral and physical. This is the kind of a strike that will count for ultimate success.

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The rottenness of society—the leisure class—under the capitalistic system is nauseating in the extreme and ultimately ends in rendering ridiculous and miserable such of its devotees as may have left any sense of decency and propriety. The experience of the president's daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, is a sad one in this respect and brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every American who possesses the true spirit of democracy. Personally there is no good reason why Miss Roosevelt should not be as good as any other American girl, and perhaps her intentions are good; but some months ago the dictates of "polite society"—the capitalistic kind—decreed that she should make her "debut"—and she has been to pay ever since. First it was the effort to have her make a society monkey of herself by attending the coronation of England's libertine king, which happily was scorned down by the American public; next she was placed in a ridiculous light at the Annapolis football games; and at last came the great squabble over inviting her to attend the Mardi Gras at New Orleans. Of this last occurrence the Eastern papers have been full the past few days. "Society" was greatly divided over the "vital" question as to whether she should be invited, owing to certain political beliefs held by her father, but at last an organization known as the "Seven Wise Men" decreed that she should be invited, and the public is again allowed to breathe easy. If Miss Roosevelt is a sensible girl all this must be very disgusting and mortifying to her; at least, it is disgusting to the great body of the sturdy manhood and womanhood of the American producing classes.

And the Socialist Laughed.

First Capitalist—This taking the census every ten years ought to be stopped. Its an awful waste of the people's money and makes them discontented.

Second Capitalist—How's that?

First Capitalist—Well, there is a census bulletin says that the average value of each wage-earner's product in 1900 was \$2.45!

Second Capitalist—Well, that's all right, isn't it? The more they produce the more for us, eh?

First Capitalist—Yes, but the blamed fools are beginning to demand it all for themselves.

Second Capitalist—Why, the blamed hogs!

And the Socialist around the corner laughed.—Coming Nation.

Hear on Socialism.

In regard to the senator's charge that Socialism would destroy the manhood of Americans, has it never occurred to him how American manhood is being destroyed by capitalism? Poverty and destitution are the product of the capitalist system, and they do no more to undermine the manhood of Americans than any other force in society. Just picture the shivering and freezing thousands of helpless women and children in Chicago just now perishing with cold though the coal bins are overflowing with coal only a few yards distant, and tell us whether only to witness the sight without being able to bring relief is not sufficient to make one feel the loss of his manhood. This diabolical condition of affairs is due to capitalism, please remember, not Socialism. Socialism would abolish such conditions and restore the lost manhood of Americans. This cursed condition is due to the private ownership of capital, and makes all coal mines collective property, when there would be enough and plenty for all, and poverty with all its hideous associations would be abolished.—New Time.

An amusing incident occurred last Monday. The scene was in a Broadway trolley car.

The car was crowded, and a young Irishman, a pantsmaker, carrying a large bundle back to the shop, had a stand-up seat directly in front of an elderly woman. As the car swung around Union Square the Irishman was precipitated into the lap of the lady. Apologizing most profusely, Pat had just about gathered himself together when the car, rounding the square on the second curve, again threw Pat into the lady's lap. Fixing the Irishman with a strong gaze, she said:

"Sir! This is most extraordinary. What kind of a man are you?"

Pat looked at her for a moment and then replied:

"Faith, I don't know, mum. I thought I was an Irishman, but I guess I am a Laplander."—The Weekly Bulletin.

"Shure, Oo'm no partisan, Jerry. OI vote fer th' best man."

"An' how c'n yez tell which wuz the best man till after th' votes ar-re counted, Dinny?"—Colorado Springs Gazette.

An English syndicate with \$30,000,000 capital is trying to consolidate all the cotton mills of Mexico.

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OUR EXCHANGES.

The workingman's ballots keep the halls of legislation filled with hirelings of the capitalist class. The capitalist class operates the trusts, monopolizes the necessities of life, grinds our children into dollars and is gradually but surely bringing the wage-earner down to a plane of vile serfdom. The workingmen's ballots are a mighty factor, indeed.—Exchange.

The Socialist movement has been slow in taking root in the South, as was natural, that part of the country having been, until recently, almost entirely an agricultural region, so that, while class divisions were very clearly drawn, they were no such thing as a class-conscious proletariat. Conditions are now rapidly changing, however, and there can be but little doubt that before the next national election the Socialist party will be well organized in most of the Southern states.—Exchange.

The child of a workman should be to him as bright and lovely a flower as ever bloomed in the garden of childhood. The purity of its young life should not be brought in contact with crime and iniquity. The laborer owes his posterity the protection of his ballot, and when he confiscates that constitutional weapon to subvert the interests of politicians and corporations he has committed a crime against himself and the helpless child whom he is instrumental in ushering into the world. If he fails to protect it before it is legally able to wield the elective franchise in its own defence, he is morally responsible for the crimes it may commit against society.—Miners' Journal.

Thomas Reece, a British labor writer, states that there are today in seventeen trades in Great Britain over 1,000,000 females working in factories, and the decrease of male labor due to it is becoming a serious labor problem.

How Is It With You?

Some men are slow to see the difference in clothes if the difference causes them to "dig up" an extra dollar or two

LET US CONVINCe YOU

That we can make you a suit for \$20 that's worth just two twenty-dollar hand-me-downs. Union made and perfection in fit, finish and style.

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O'Neill's Pithy Paragraphs

As long as men and women are ragged and hungry, it is waste of time to preach: "Peace on earth, good will to men."

You may crucify truth and bury it in the tomb, but truth will always have a resurrection.

A matrimonial syndicate has been organized in Germany for the men with titles only. The official nobility of the German empire whose bank accounts are depleted through royal profligacy are assisted by the syndicate in securing American heiresses, provided the bankrupt scions of once noble houses agree to pay a five percent commission on the bundles of

artistic beauty and boodle which the syndicate secures to brace the fallen fortunes of the licensed libertines who trace their lineage to progenitors who won royal renown for the number of concubines who ministered to their wanton and unbridled animal lust. Commercialism traffics in the flesh of the rich as well as the poor.

A bill has passed the house of representatives appropriating \$50,000 to pay the expense of the coal strike commission, and there has scarcely been a ripple of protest against this fabulous sum being paid to a few who were indirectly selected by the coal barons to pass judgment on the merits of their case. If any member of

congress should have introduced a bill appropriating the same amount to feed and clothe the hungry and ragged children of the coal miners a storm would have been raised by the conservative element, and the member, if he sought a renomination for congressional honors, would be buried beneath the combined influence of corporate power. Feeding the poor with a public appropriation would be denominated paternalism and such a word haunts the capitalist with grim spectres of Socialism.

The great steel trust has opened its generous heart and proposes to take in its humblest workmen as stockholders, providing they put up the nec-

essary coin of the realm and abide by the stipulations set forth by the gigantic combination. In order for a worker in the employ of the steel trust or its subsidiary companies to be a beneficiary in the profits he must remain in the employ of the corporation for a period of five years, and a failure to comply with this provision means a forfeiture of stock. This cunningly devised scheme has for its sole object the prevention of strikes by holding the forfeiture of stock as a club to force labor to meekly accede to all the demands that may be made by the master minds that manipulate the commercial operations. It is likewise a scheme to retard the growth of Socialism.

Impresions at St. Louis

Written Especially for The Journal

By Clarence Smith, of Montana

The Appeal to Reason was represented by W. A. Ricker, associate editor, who attended all meetings of the committee, and was deeply interested in the proceedings.

Comrade Victor Berger, of Wisconsin, was, as usual, much in evidence. Berger is a big-hearted German Socialist, an enthusiastic and indefatigable worker. He talks much, says many rash things he does not mean, and is, on the whole, not nearly so dangerous a man as the opponents of "state autonomy" would have us believe.

By the way, "state autonomy" appears to be more a bugaboo than anything else, in the minds of both its opponents and alleged supporters. Those who bear the reputation of being the most rabid state autonomists showed themselves the most anxious to protect the Socialist party against possible dangers from local and state fusions, or compromises of any sort.

Comrade Hilquit, of New York, was one of the smooth, slippery kind, who impressed the committeemen as a man who always had a "job" or a "trick" to spring on the meeting. He enjoyed the distinction of being the only one of his kind at the big gathering.

Comrade Goebel, of New Jersey, is a man deeply interested in the movement, but of an excitable nature that keeps him constantly in hot water. He is straightforward, alert and a fighter—not at all bad qualities in a Socialist.

Comrade James F. Carey, of Massachusetts, is a successful Socialist politician. He is now representing his district in the state legislature for the third time, having been re-elected last fall with a clear majority over all other candidates combined. Success appears but to have quickened his spirit of class consciousness, and the working class character of his politics is stronger and more uncompromising than ever before. He is a tower of strength in the American Socialist movement, and was one of the very ablest men at St. Louis. He performed the duties of chairman creditably at Friday's session.

Comrade Sweetland, of Connecticut, had little to say, but displayed clear thinking by voting intelligently on all questions.

Comrade Healey, of Florida, is a man of no education, but grounded in Socialism and true as steel to the uncompromising non-fusion policy.

Comrade Mahlon Barnes, of Pennsylvania, is a man of strong character and a veteran in the fight for Socialism. He was cool, collected and conscientious in his treatment of all subjects coming before the committee. He, however, misconstrued the motives of the writer at Saturday session, when I acted as chairman. Comrade Barnes styled some of my rulings as arbitrary and unfair, even going so far as to call me the Char Reed of the National Committee. The rulings were sustained by big ma-

jeories, and now that Comrade Barnes has had time to reflect, we feel sure he has changed his mind.

Comrade Dobbs, of Kentucky, is an active Socialist, a friend of the new trades unionism, and a man with a bright future in the Socialist party.

Individually, the members of the local quorum were men of pleasing personalities, as also was Secretary Greenbaum. They were, however, manifestly incapable of rightly guiding the destinies of the party, but in spite of this they persisted in making themselves obnoxious by introducing their policies and personal grievances constantly until they were finally removed from office Friday afternoon.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, of Kansas, while small in stature, is a giant in intellect, and was, at all times, a power in the work of the committee.

Comrade Boomer, of Washington, was in his glory fighting against fusion and maintaining a steady running fire against the alleged "state autonomists."

Comrade Barney Berly, of Chicago, was the oldest man present. His enthusiasm and the sincerity of his motives were never doubted. He made a losing fight for Chicago for headquarters.

Comrade Maoney, of Indiana,

wanted headquarters at Indianapolis, but lost.

Comrade W. G. Critchlow, of Ohio, failed by a few votes to be elected national secretary. He was not soured on that account, but pledged Ohio's best support to Comrade Mailley, the secretary-elect. Critchlow is a hustler, and his ideal work as secretary for his home state won him many votes for the national office.

Comrade Turner, of Missouri, was opposed to the local quorum at all times.

Comrades Lovett, of South Dakota; Massey, of North Dakota, and Christenson, of Nebraska, represented the farming element of the Socialist party.

Comrade Richardson, of California, heartily disapproved of the union labor party fusion and predicted a like stand by the party of his state in the near future.

All who know Comrade Mailley and his work predict that he will make a splendid secretary. With headquarters at Omaha, and a Massachusetts man in charge, big results are hoped for this year.

Comrade Work, of Iowa, is a quiet, easy-going fellow, who never speaks without saying something.

The new quorum consists of Work, of Iowa; Ustermann, of Kansas; Roc, of Nebraska; Lovett, of South Dakota, and Turner, of Missouri.

Brewery Workers' Convention

National Union Meets at Cincinnati, Ohio.

We have received a copy of the official proceedings of the first day's session of the special convention of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen, held at Cincinnati, O., last week.

The first day's proceedings contain the reports of the national secretaries and of Editor Troutmann, of the Brewers' Journal, the official paper of the national union.

While the official reports of officers contain much in the shape of facts and figures of vital interest to the brewers in particular, and the labor movement in general, there is no more striking feature than the clear-cut and straightforward way of dealing with the subjects.

The Brewery Workmen have always been advanced and progressive unionists, and at this convention there was not a breath of retrogression or compromise.

The following extracts are taken from the official reports of officers: The struggle of our beerbottlers in San Francisco can virtually be considered, over the beerbottlers' union.

On September 1, 1901, the International Union had a membership of 26,000, including about 500 members out

The fact that during the past year a most effective agitation was carried on is evinced by the steady growth of our international union. Particularly the many unorganized beer drivers and beer bottlers in various places were brought within the folds of our organization through its agitation. Brewery engineers and firemen were also organized, and still more could have been accomplished along those lines had not the two international unions of steam engineers and stationary firemen attempted and succeeded in putting obstacles in our way, and had we not been checked in our efforts by the infamous attitude of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, and particularly of President Gompers.—From National Secretary's report to Brewery Workers' Convention.

A keen debate took place when Comrade H. L. Hughes, Member of the Executive Board of the American Labor Union, requested permission to address the delegates. The debate on this point lasted over an hour. With an overwhelming majority it was decided to grant Comrade Hughes the privilege requested. Mr. Hughes appeared at 2:30 p. m., and amid the liveliest applause he extended the greetings of the American Labor Union. Among other things he said it was immaterial whether the Brewery Workers joined the A. L. U. or not, as the latter would at all times stand by the Brewery Workers in their struggles, since both stood on a common basis of operation. He further stated that the A. L. U. would continue in the future, as in the past, to support the labels of the organizations connected with the A. F. of L., even in view of the fact that the latter had treated the former unjustly by organizing strike breakers.—From Official Proceedings Brewery Workers' Convention, Feb. 2nd.

Unity in the workshop must be followed up by municipal and political activity for the social amelioration of the workers and to lighten the lot of the poor.—John Burns, M. P., England.

Organizer W. A. Burns is doing splendid work in Nevada in the interests of the A. L. U. During the past week he has added about 500 names to the roster and is sanguine of still further success.

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of employment, organized in 280 local unions and 115 branches.

There turned out with its strength almost doubled as against that prior to the lockout, which started in July, 1901. So have also the long-drawn struggles in New York City and Brooklyn been brought to an end; although the settlement of these places later on proved unfortunately to be of a rotten nature, and have caused a great deal of discontent among the New York comrades themselves, in the East particularly, and also generally among the entire membership of our International Union. It seems our representatives in New York City, who have brought about this settlement, have cared for their individual interests more than for those of the entire International Union. This affair undoubtedly will have to be fully exposed at the convention, and thoroughly discussed.

The fight in New Orleans, we regret to say, has to be abandoned temporarily, on account of the indifference of the working people there, and the lack of solidarity on the part of the laboring men of that city; as a consequence, our beer agency had to be given up also. However, our union, No. 161, of New Orleans, is still full of life, and the fight can in the near future be taken up with renewed vigor and energy, and undoubtedly with far better results, because there is now union beer of good quality and in sufficient quantities at our disposal, without we being required to establish our own agency.

The strikes in Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Butte, Mont., and Seattle, Wash., and in other less important places, were won within a few days for our local unions.

The two combats in Boston, Mass., and Cincinnati, O., were conducted with great energy and enraged bitterness on both sides by the employers as well as on our side, and at the end an agreement satisfactory to both parties, and peace on an honorable basis was achieved. We find it superfluous to go into deeper details with respects to the struggles in Cincinnati and Boston. They are still fresh in the memory of all, and all particulars and phases in the course of these bitter contests were duly published in and made known through our official organ, the Brauer-Zeitung.

The strike and lockout in Boston has cost our International Union the sum of \$91,055.09; the lockout in Cincinnati \$83,678.19 for strike benefits alone which were paid out of our International Union treasury. Agitation expenses and the donations contributed by our local unions voluntarily, and the contributions from other trade organizations are not included.

The lockout of our Cincinnati comrades, commencing on February 22, 1902, and terminating on December 3, 1902, and also the big strike in Boston, lasting from April 3 till September 11, proved, indeed, tests of efficiency in the term's full sense; added thereto the few very important skirmishes in Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Butte, Mont.; Seattle, Wash., and others; apart from them a few less significant quarrels, and to include the old fights in New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La., and San Francisco, Cal., show a record of difficulties as we hope our organization will not have to encounter so soon again.

Today the organization embraces 21,300 members, including approximately 650 unemployed, distributed in 316 local unions and 144 branches. The percentage of unemployed members is a little larger than in the preceding year, and their proportion

will amount to about 2 per cent. of the whole.

In pursuance to Instructions of the Philadelphia convention, the International Executive Board, as well as the various local officers, have made serious efforts to bring into the pale of our International Union all employes within the beer-brewing industry. These efforts raised the antagonism of and caused the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen to declare open hostilities against us, and to start an agitation throughout the country. Not only was it their aim to prevent us from gaining more brewery engineers and firemen, but they also worked to take all those engineers and firemen who were members of our International Union for years; yes, even those who were already members of the latter before the two international organizations of steam engineers and stationary firemen came into existence were requested to leave their organizations, and threats and coercion were applied to accomplish these ends. The vicious aggression of these two international unions in Cincinnati is well in memory of our membership, and as the occurrences in New York will be broached and ventilated in this convention, we deem it unnecessary to go into details, except to demonstrate what treatment was accorded to our organization at the hands of the officers and the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor.

While the fight was in progress the gentlemen assumed a waiting attitude, and all their decisions were contradictory of the other foregoing decisions of the Scranton and Louisville conventions; and at last the spectacle at the New Orleans convention; all prior resolutions and decisions were overthrown, and after two-thirds of the delegates had gone home, our jurisdiction rights were taken up for discussion, and only one of our delegates was allowed the floor, and at that only for five minutes. President Gompers and all of his followers and fideles indulged in fire-brand speeches against us and made the entire jurisdiction controversy a cabinet question, and the result was that the question was decided against us. Taking the entire matter in its essence we must assert that neither President Gompers nor the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have shown an impartial disposition.

This matter will likely be aired in its details at this convention, and therefore we close this chapter. The International Union of Brewery Workmen, by having pronounced the declaration that all efforts must be made to break the bulwark of capitalism politically, and that nothing short of the overthrow of the present system of society, and substitution instead of the Socialist commonwealth would bring justice to all, have aroused the enmity of the employing brewers in two-fold degree. For this reason, the organization of brewery workers, having refused and still refusing to serve as a pillar of the capitalist system by assisting the capitalist political parties, is being fought tooth and nail from all corners by those whose interests are better taken care of and conserved under the prevailing disorder of things. Mark Hanna's prediction: "The political fight of the future will be fought between capitalism and socialism" will become a real fact. If the brewery workers, assembled in convention, are decided in renewing their allegiance to Socialism, then they must also bear the consequences of their atti-

tude and show the strong determination to courageously shoulder the responsibilities. Then the fight must be taken up on the whole line against every one who lines up in front with Mark Hanna and capitalism. The combat will ultimately end with victory for Socialism, but bear in mind, the duel will demand sacrifices, will require endurance of many hardships.

Endorsing the principles and program of the Socialist party, and yet expect of the Brauer-Zeitung to laud and glorify peace and harmony and, by chance, Civic Federation, would only be a caricature, and a corruption of the principles of the advanced trade union movement. No favor can be looked for from those who praise Mark Hanna; they will treat the brewery worker with most enraged enmity and hostility upon all occasions. You alone have to decide whether the brewery workers will also in the future stand on the solid ship of the progressive trade union movement; and on your decision solely will it depend whether a Socialist can hold position as editor of your official paper. The future, be sure, is for the Socialists; in spite of the Civic Federation and all followers, and only the unswerving, uncompromising fight against that purely capitalistic institution must be the duty of each and every labor organization that strives and stands for the overthrow of the capitalist system of society and the establishment of a better society under the Co-operative Commonwealth.

At present we ought to be convinced more than ever that the economic organization alone is not sufficient and that the working people must organize politically if they wish to improve their condition permanently. It should not be difficult for the workingman to sever his connections with the old capitalistic political parties who have heretofore only caajoled the working-people with promises that were never kept, but have often robbed them of their rights as citizens with injunctions, and if they grew too noisy in demanding their right these same political parties have, through their henchmen, the police with their clubs, the Pinkertons and the brutal soldiery had the workingman bruised and beaten and often shot down.

There can be no further doubt with regard to our political creed and position. Every comrade can find our principles in his membership booklet, ending thus: "The emancipation of the working people can only take place if the economical movement goes hand in hand with the political." Resolutions have been adopted in all our recent conventions, enjoining all our members to take part in the political movement, with a view to the battling for the deliverance of the proletarians.

The time is come for our comrades to do their duty on election day by casting ballots in favor of the Socialist ticket like men who know what will benefit their class. We owe this not only to ourselves, we owe it to our fellow beings, and above all to posterity. Let every one do his duty fully and honestly, in order to insure victory to International Socialism.—From National Secretary's Report to Brewery Workers' Convention.

by so doing, such a member will be doing his or her friends, as well as himself or herself, a favor and justice alike.

As we all know, measures come up before all organizations, some of which are not always right; but when such measure comes up before a body when there is only a few members present, and that few happens to be friendly to such measure, it is passed and becomes a law without any opposition; hence the dissatisfaction, whereas if there was a good, full attendance at the meetings, such measures would be debated upon, pro and con, and duly considered, and acted upon intelligently, and thus avert any unfavorable measures being passed by the body contrary to the wishes of the majority of the members of the union.

The success with which the organizers of the A. L. U. are meeting all over the country ought to be encouraging to every member of organized labor. The progress they are making in organizing unions, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, promises much to the working classes. The way they are bringing the wage-earners into line, concentrating their forces, fortifying against the usurpation of capitalistic influences, means that it is bringing greater possibilities within our reach. That, in conjunction

with the proposed social reforms, make the outlook more bright and promising. C. F. Correspondent, No. 77, A. L. U.

Those starving Boer war veterans who are now parading the streets of London, might furnish inspiration to Kipling for another and more appropriate music hall ditty on "absent minded beggars."

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What About the Socialists?

A few months ago I delivered a special speech in Music Hall, Baltimore. The audience numbered more than five thousand persons. The second speaker on the program that night was a minister of more than ordinary ability, the pastor of a city church and classed himself a reformer.

In the course of his address he said: "We have a wide welcome for worthy foreigners who come to this country, but not one foot of room for anarchists, Socialists and communists," and the audience applauded.

In the autumn of 1901 a republican county convention assembled in the court house at Honesdale, Pa., in regular formal session passed and published a set of resolutions in which they said: "We call upon our lawmakers, national and state, to enact such legislation as will banish from this land of liberty the anarchist, the Socialist and communist."

On September 12, 1901, The Christian Endeavor World, whose editor is Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder and "father" of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, speaking of the man who killed McKinley, said: "His explanation of his conduct is that he had read anarchist literature, and imbibed the hatred red handed Socialism feels toward all organized society. We have too long taken it for granted that our free institutions made us immune against the dangers of Socialism."

These are the simple and exact statements of a representative minister a political convention in formal session, and Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., editor of the Christian Endeavor World, and founder and present leader of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, whose membership is said to number millions.

You see they are strong and positive witnesses, and according to their testimony, Socialists must be a bad crowd indeed, and should be branded and banished at once and forever.

But not even a judge and jury will decide a case or condemn a cause without hearing all the testimony on both sides. But the words of a man like Clark, who has the confidence of many well meaning persons, are usually taken for granted and without cross-questioning. According to his paper Socialism is dangerous and Socialists are red-handed assassins.

Well, let us see how reliable he and men like Clark are in these matters which they profess to know so much about.

Webster's dictionary definition of Socialism is as follows: "A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed."

The Encyclopedia Britannica says: "The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity."

And Prof. Ely, the eminent author, says: "Socialism is simply applied Christianity; the Christian rule applied to everyday life."

Thus, according to these standard and universally accepted authorities Socialism is not so bad as some would make it seem, and it would appear that Rev. F. E. Clark, Doctor of Divinity, and his kind do not know very much about Socialism, nor Christianity, either, or they are pulpit imposters of a low degree. There is no excuse for such ignorance.

The Scribes and Pharisees of old denounced and rejected Christ because they did not know Him; and many modern ministers are found today denouncing the principles of Christ while professing to follow Him. They claim to be directing souls to heaven, but if their words and knowledge are as unreliable in other matters as these standard authorities prove them to be in reference to Socialism, I fear that those who are blindly following their leadership are apt to land in the wrong place. But why should such men want to go to heaven, anyway, while denouncing Socialism, for heaven, according to the Bible, is quite a Socialist city, is it not?

That is the trouble in the present world. People have been following blind leaders so long instead of following Christ that nearly everything is wrong or in the wrong place. But many people are so blind or so far lost mentally and spiritually that they do not realize this, and continue to talk about living the alleged "Golden Rule" under present economic conditions.

But the "Golden Rule" of our day is simply the rule of gold.

"Do unto others as ye would have them do to you" may be a theory in the system of today, but the practice is to "Do others before they do you."

I say that men today do no obey the Christian rule, falsely and foolishly called the "Golden Rule," because they cannot obey it. We are living in the midst of a sinful, infamous and crazy social system which makes it impossible for men to fully live the life which Christ made them live. Christ's social living and our economic system are directly opposed, and man simply cannot live the noble, unselfish social life which Christ taught while we remain in our present economic conditions.

Today men are living, more or less imperfectly, only one side of Christ's teaching—the life within, but the life without, or economic righteousness—"do unto others as ye would that they should do to you," "love thy neighbor as thyself"—is made impossible under the present social, religious and industrial systems. This may be indicated by the following illustration, taken from one of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's letters to the public press. She says:

"A lady sends me the following 'ad' cut from a leading newspaper in one of our largest cities, and ask me to comment upon it:

WANTED—Young lady as bookkeeper, cashier and occasional help in downtown grocery; hours 7 to 9, and 10 Saturdays; salary \$5 a week; bonds! Box 2073.

The lady says: "Just think of this man, wanting a bookkeeper, cashier and clerk—all in one—for \$20 a month, and furnish bonds also—not even enough to board and room in a respectable manner! Is it any wonder that our girls get discouraged, many go astray, others committing suicide, when merchants will offer a young lady less than he pays for his cogs?"

"Yes, I do think of it. Every day of my life I think of just such crimes, and make an appeal to blind justice, silent or spoken, to right these wrongs. The more the people with hearts and brains think of such outrages, the better for the world. Meanwhile we must recollect that this man who advertises for a 'slave' is himself the victim of an unfortunate system, which compels him to compete with trusts and combinations, and drives him into this inhuman demand. Unless he grinds down his employees to the smallest possible salaries for the greatest possible labors he cannot derive enough profit out of his business to make it pay."

Yet we have pious doctors of divinity standing in pulpits supporting and advocating the present order of things and at the same time telling us that "the Golden Rule will make you give your men such wages as you feel that were you yourself a workman you would be entitled to receive."

This is simply asking men to do what they know is impossible, if they are to remain in the present economic system.

All we can hope to do is to do the best we can under these wrong and rotten systems; seeking in the meantime to overthrow them and substitute a just system, make it possible for men, without committing economic suicide to live the life which Christ teaches, and then they can observe the Christian rule. But not until then.

As one has well said: "Every man is not only an individual, but a member of society." As man is an individual, God's law is "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." That is sociology. The Gospel thus deals not only with our personal relation to God, but also with our relation to each other.

It is a good thing that many of us are better than our false creeds, and even build better than we know. Nearly all Americans are Socialists at heart, although they do not know it; and we are already practicing Socialism in many relations, but under great disadvantages, because of the unjust and disorderly economic conditions which surround us.

That this is true, will be readily seen if we consider what Socialism means and some of the things we are already doing in this country. Socialism in one sense is simply collective ownership and operation of the machinery of production and distribution. What are we doing in that direction in this country?

The people own and operate the postoffices and postal system.

The people own and operate the courts or judiciary system.

The people own and operate the police system.

The people own and operate the fire departments.

The people own and operate the army and navy.

The people own and operate the streets, highways and bridges.

The people own and operate the prison system.

The people own and operate insane asylums.

The people own and operate the tax systems.

The people own and operate the election system.

The people own and operate municipal buildings and the state and national capitol buildings.

The people own and operate all our beautiful public parks.

And the people own and operate our public school system, for which millions of men would take up arms; and no one would think of turning it or any of those public utilities over to private trusts and individuals. Besides, there are millions of people who favor public ownership and operation of the railroads, telegraph, and like utilities, and that would be Socialism to a large degree.

I do not stop to defend or advocate Socialism. I only undertake to define and explain it as set forth by standard authorities and its ablest exponents;

Socialism does not mean an annual redistribution of private property. Socialism teaches that national co-operation must take the place of selfish competition, and that everyone shall receive the full value of his or her labor.

"He that will not work shall not eat." But the present economic system makes the product of the toiling millions the profit and luxury of the few.

But as Ruskin has said, so Socialists would say: "Whereas it has long been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I want it known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor."

Socialism would substitute national brotherhood and co-operation for the selfish anarchical competition which has now evolved into the sinful combinations or "trusts" of private capitalism. "Socialism would substitute an aristocracy of character for an aristocracy of wealth. The end of Socialism is the abolition of all class and parties, and the coming in of but one class, the people, with opportunity for every man to produce his own living, and at the same time become a scholar, a saint and a gentleman."

The political and religious infidels will say, as another has well explained "That Socialism might answer for a society of angels, but not for a society of human beings such as we are; that we must wait till we have a better brand of human beings before we can have Socialism. All of which is very much like saying it is not safe to cure a man of his disease until he gets well; or like saying that we will not come in out of the rain until we first get dry."

The present economic system is founded upon sinful selfishness, strife and cut-throat competition; and alleged preachers have been trying to Christianize this, no wonder they have failed. "The soul cannot find its freedom in a 'free field and a fair fight,' for the soul is not free so long as it is compelled to fight for anything; the individual is free only when he is liberated from fighting, that he may live for the common good in company with his brothers."

Socialism would have national co-operation in the place of private competition, or the strong against the weak in endless economic war and the question today is not shall we have competition but shall we have dangerous and destructive co-operation in the form of "trusts" in the hands of the selfish few, or one combination of all for the good of all? Each for all, and all for each." United we stand, divided we fall." Will hold good on the economic or industrial field as elsewhere. Or is truth and justice more dangerous, than fraud and strife? "Take no thought for the morrow." "Lay not up treasures on earth." How hard or impossible under present conditions, but under Socialism these precepts could be literally observed. As one has well said: "It is being remembered that Jesus lived among the masses; that

He was born into the family of a Jewish mechanic, in the insignificant village of Bethlehem, and in a stable where his cradle was one of the manger; that for years He labored in Nazareth as a carpenter; and that this same Jesus is the founder of Christianity, and the Savior of the world. By salvation we mean being made like Him; and to believe in Him is to believe in the supreme goodness of self-sacrificing love. If therefore the alleged Christian church is today selfish, or proud, or unjust, or moneyloving, it is not because she has followed Christ, but because she has forgotten what He was like. If she has taught theology only, and neglected sociology, it is because she has neglected His plain commands. A gospel sermon according to Christ, is a message of righteousness, helpfulness and love. He told us we must show our love of God by love of man; and that we must treat each other as we wish God to treat us. As to our condition after death. He taught us that it depended upon the way we served our fellow-men here. His message through the gospel is this, 'My little children, let us love not in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth.'

So, in conclusion, whatever we may think or fail to think concerning Socialism and its advocates their proposition in brief is:

1. "Socialism starts with the brotherhood and unity of the human race as a fact. It comes not as a remedy for the evils of existing society, but as a program of principles for a new society; or as the first proposition for social order that has ever been presented to the world."
2. Every human being to be well housed, clothed, fed and educated.
3. No child labor, except in the form of healthful properly directed manual training.
4. The gradual elimination, and finally the abolition, of all useless and unproductive toil.
5. Every one to receive the full value of his or her labor.
6. To change labor from a curse into a song, and the lot of labor from poverty and struggle to fullness and freedom and gladness of life.
7. As we now have Socialism or co-operation in our system of government likewise they would have Socialism or co-operation in economic or industrial production and distribution.

They believe that a Christian civilization has for its end, not the so-called survival of the fittest, but the fitting of all to worthily survive!

And if that be Anarchy, Socialism and all the rest, make the most of it: As Ella Wheeler Wilcox says:

Who is a Socialist? It is a man Who strives to formulate or aid a plan To better earth's conditions. It is he Who, having ears to hear and eyes to see, Is neither deaf nor blind when might, roughshod, Treads down the privileges and right which God Means for all men, the privilege to toil, To breathe pure air, to till the fertile soil— The right to live, to love, to woo, to wed And earn for hungry mouths their meed of bread. The Socialist is he who claims no more Than his own share from generous nature's store. But that he asks, and asks, too, that no other Shall claim the share of any weaker brother, And brand him beggar in his own domain To glut a mad, inordinate lust for gain. The Socialist is one who holds the best Of all God's gifts in toil; the second, rest, He asks that all men learn the sweets of labor And that no idler fatten on his neighbor. That all men be allowed their share of leisure, Nor thousands slave that one may seek his pleasure. Who on the Christian Rule shall dare insist— Behold in him the modern Socialist. J. C. HOGAN.

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MEN



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Why Our Cures Are Permanent

Our practice presents a peculiar feature that we believe is not found in any other physician's practice. The peculiarity is this: A case that we could not cure permanently would show no improvement whatever under our treatment. Odd as this is: A case that we could not cure per logical reason for it. We never treat symptoms. Symptoms may easily be caused to vanish and much improvement will be apparent, but it is the condition back of the symptoms that must be remedied before there can be a cure. Having gained a full understanding of men's diseases and ascertained the cause of every symptom that is ever presented, our treatment is always so directed as to correct these causes and do nothing else. Therefore, were we to make an error in diagnosis and mistake the cause, no results whatever would be shown. Having cured so many hundreds of cases of the same diseases we have no excuse for making errors, and are able to treat with absolute accuracy in every instance, completely correcting the disturbing condition and through this action removing every symptom forever.

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There is no necessity for surgical operations in the treatment of varicocele. This disease yields completely to our mild and painless method and results are far better than were ever attained by the harsh and dangerous practice of cutting. But one week is required, and seldom is it even necessary to detain the patient from his business.

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We will send to every subscriber or reader of the American Labor Union Journal a full-sized ONE-DOLLAR package of VITAE-ORE, by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk. You have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vitae-Ore is a natural hard, adamantine rock, a mineral—derived from the ground like gold and silver—and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulfur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 500 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water, drunk fresh at the springs and dopes of quacks or good doctors, to which there is nothing added or taken from it in the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Diphtheria, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Affections, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malaria, Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Give age, sex and sex.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pain, ill and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what the you have, by sending to us for package. You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this, address THEO. NOEL COMPANY, Dept. R. C., 52, 53, 521 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BEARS A STAIN OF BLOOD.

Bishop Potter's Criticism of the Production of Bargain Counter Goods.

During a discussion on child labor at New York recently, Bishop Potter commended the growth of organizations which recognized the great fact that people could not consume things without considering those engaged in their production. As yet, he said, this principle was imperfectly recognized.

"We cannot wear anything in reality that is cheap," said the bishop. "You can't buy anything on a bargain counter without finding on it, if your eyes are sharp enough a stain of blood

somewhere. This cannot go on without costing the community something. Go into our hospitals and see the young girls in them. Their physical condition in many instances is the result of their struggle for bread forced upon them by the modern passion for cheapness. When you are paying for these hospitals, if you do your bookkeeping with common honesty, you will charge the expense back largely to this passion for economy.

"In its passion for economy at one end of the scale, society is guilty of most cruel extravagance at the other. I beseech you to remember that you exist not only to procure legislation,

but to find out how boys and girls are taxed and made to work for your mere vulgar cheapness and convenience, and remember they live in the same world as you do."

Not Losing Sleep.

Several Indiana coal operators are among a bunch indicted by the Chicago grand jury for connection with the "conspiracy" to raise the price of coal.

We have not heard of any of them losing sleep over the matter. If they were members of trades unions indicted for conspiracy, they would now be in the Cook county jail.

But, as we said last week, what is

the use of all this noise about the price of coal. As long as the people are willing for a few men to own the coal mines, they should not object to the owners doing as they please with their private property. The coal mines are private property just because a majority of the people believe that private property is right. As soon as a majority sees that private property is wrong, the mines will become public property.—Excelsior.

Sir William Mulock, postmaster general of Canada, states that government ownership of the telegraph system always result in better and cheaper service to the people.

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ANACONDA NOTES.

The school teachers of Anaconda and vicinity are organizing for mutual protection.

The Teamsters' and Stableners' Union are demanding that after February 10th no orders be taken for delivery after 5 o'clock p. m., except on Saturdays and days preceding holidays, when orders shall not be taken for delivery after 7 p. m. The Central Council has endorsed the demand and most of the prominent merchants have announced their willingness to comply.

The painters and decorators have announced that after April 1st, 1933, pay day shall be weekly and the wage scale uniform at \$4.50 per day.

Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 117, A. L. U., turned out in force to accompany the remains of John Bennett, an honored member, to its last resting place in Odd Fellows' cemetery. Brother Bennett was known as an upright, honest man.

Dan Storran, a well known stationary engineer, has, by death, sustained the loss of his faithful and loving wife. Mr. Storran has the heartfelt sympathy of a wide circle of friends in his bereavement.

The Socialist debate between Steward and Tolan, young lawyers, and Comrades Lawson and Riordan, Socialists, takes place at Turner hall on the evening of February 19, 1933.

The Teamsters' Union of this city is building up in first-class style. They are getting some first-class workers into their organization. The boys are up and doing.

The Carpenters' Union are about to close a deal. They are going to own a two-story building on Commercial street between Oak and Cherry. It is a splendid brick building. They will alter it and fit it up so that the other labor organizations can use it for a meeting place.

The first meeting of the Socialist school was held Friday evening, January 30. The first lesson to debate on was the "National Platform of the Socialists." The meeting was a grand success. The school met again Sunday evening, February 1, 1933.

R S NO. 28.

Ancient Fables Modernized

No. 1

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins

The Wolf and the Crane

A wolf, having a bone stuck in his throat, hired a crane for a large sum, to put her head into his throat, and draw out the bone. When the crane had extracted the bone, and demanded the promised payment, the wolf, grinning and grinding his teeth, exclaimed: "Why, you have surely already a sufficient recompense, in having been permitted to draw out your head in safety from the mouth and jaws of a wolf."

In serving the wicked expect no reward, and be thankful if you escape injury for your pains.

A capitalist having a great desire

McDONALD IN IDAHO.

Impressive Labor Speech Delivered by the President of the A. L. U.

Idaho Falls, Jan. 31, 1933. Ed. American Labor Union Journal. President Daniel McDonald, of Butte, paid us a visit in Idaho Falls Saturday night, Jan. 31, and held a public meeting. He told us more about the labor movement than we ever knew before. His talk was interesting, instructive, effective and impressive. He touched the working boys in the right place, and made just the kind of a talk we needed, and as a result there are more union men here today than ever before.

On Sunday afternoon President McDonald held another meeting and organized with fifty-three charter members, and this union will have twice this number inside of three months.

President McDonald left here for Montpelier the following Monday morning with the aim in view of organizing another union there, and we feel reasonably confident that he will be successful if he gives them the same kind of a talk he gave us. We all wish him success. Yours fraternally,

H. R. CLARK, Secretary.

Organized at Idaho Falls.

Editor, A. L. U. Journal—Pursuant to a call to organize a local union at this place, President McDonald of the A. L. U. arrived on Saturday, Jan. 31, and was met at the depot by Brother Dan Sweeney and the writer, who escorted him to the Brooks House. The afternoon was occupied in introducing him around and getting acquainted with the brothers. In the evening a large audience greeted him at Chamberlain's hall, and listened to a stirring address for an hour and a half. Everybody was well pleased, judging from the applause. Sunday, February 1, at 2 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall a labor union was organized with 53 charter members. Bro. McDonald explained the objects and aims of the order, after which the following officers were elected: President, James

to go to the United States senate, hired a worker for a small sum to work on his railroad. While the latter was coupling some cars the engineer started ahead suddenly and threw him under the wheels, causing him to lose his left leg. When the worker went to the capitalist and demanded some recompense, the capitalist, grinning, replied: "My courts and judges have decided that your loss is merely the result of a fellow servant's negligence. I have nothing to do with it."

In working for capitalism expect no recompense for injuries and be thankful if you escape with your life.

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

Wierman; vice president, A. F. Boula; corresponding secretary, Gus Carlson; financial secretary, E. Q. Bfainard; treasurer, Henry Nagle; guide, B. A. Jenne; past president, George Werdman. Installation of the officers-elect and instruction in the secret works followed the election. No. 330 is well equipped for work in the battle now on for industrial freedom. We have also organized a Carpenters' Union with 25 charter members.

Yours fraternally,
H. R. CLARK.

Montpelier, Idaho, Union.

Montpelier, Idaho, Feb. 4, 1933. President Dan McDonald of the American Labor Union was in Montpelier Tuesday night, February 3, and organized a labor union which started off with 52 charter members. The wage-earners of the town are much interested in its growth and success, and we are going to push the work until we have succeeded in unionizing the entire town. Unionism is a new thing in this section of the country, but we can see many good results that can be brought about through its application as put forth by Brother McDonald. The following officers were elected:

President, M. MacB. Thomson; vice president, George Allen; past president, J. Bryan; secretary, Cnas. Schmid; treasurer, V. G. Ricketts. The organization is named Montpelier Labor Union. We held an open public meeting, which was more than a success. It was the first of its kind ever held here.

Fraternally,
A. L. U.

Hagerty in British Columbia.

At the opera house in Nelson, B. C., on Friday evening, January 30, a large and thoroughly representative audience assembled to hear Rev. Father Hagerty lecture on "Industrial Unionism." His worship, Mayor Rose, presided. The audience enjoyed one of the most eloquent and forcible lectures ever delivered in this city.

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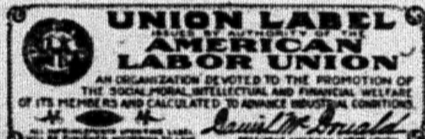
"Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party, shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organizations."

"We consider the trades union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement produced by the economic forces, and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity."

Laborers! You people who create ALL the wealth and receive ONE-NINTH of it back for your services, are the fellows I am catering to. My line of business is selling watches; and for a watch movement your brother workman gets \$1.50 for producing, you have to pay from \$10 to \$15 for the same movement. I can't save you all this expense, which is customary to call "retail profit," but I can save you from 10 to 40 per cent. You pay your local dealers from \$15 to \$18 for a 17-jewel Hamilton up-to-date movement, fitted in a screw-back and bevel 2- or 4-ounce silver case, that I sell at \$9.50. Any watch made at proportionately the same price. Send a stamp for my catalog. See my ads in all the leading socialist and labor papers of this country. I use NO OTHER mediums.
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CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Is the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the **HAD DISEASE**. It is not confined to dogs or the lower classes. The parent and best people are sometimes infected with this awful malady through handling the clothing, drinking from the same vessel, using the same toilet articles, or otherwise coming in contact with persons who have contracted it.

It begins usually with a little blister or sore, then swelling in the groin, a red eruption breaks out on the body, sores and ulcers appear in the mouth, the throat becomes inflamed, the hair, eye brows and eyelids fall out and, as the blood becomes more concentrated, copper colored spots and pustular eruptions and sores appear upon different parts of the body, and the poison even destroys the bones.

ONE MAHO CURE is a Specific for the contagious blood disease and cures it even in the worst forms. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that pollutes the blood and penetrates to all parts of the system. Unless you get this poison out of you, blood it will ruin you, and being contagious disease upon your children if it can be transmitted from parents to child.

Write for our free home treatment book and learn all about contagious blood disease. If you want instant relief give us a history of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information you wish without any charge whatever.

WE CURE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY.

Our patients cured years ago by our Great Discovery, unknown to the profession, are today sound and well, and have happily children whom we cured them. **DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME AND MONEY** experimenting. We have the **SURE CURE**, and we have **5000** successful behind our unconditional guarantee.

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THE SITUATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

Member Executive Board Hughes Says: A. F. of L. Shoe Workers' Union Protects Scabs as Against Union Men

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 6, 1933. Ed. American Labor Union Journal. The Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 276, A. L. U., was visited at their regular meeting in that city last Monday night and was found to be at thoroughly progressive organization of intelligent workmen, bravely battling for true union principles against the scab organization that locked out the union brothers of the United Brewery Workmen in that city last spring. The chairman, Brother Wm. P. White, is an active, aggressive man and a splendid presiding officer. This union is sure to have a highly successful career, and its members are interesting themselves in a movement to organize other unions in that city and the state of Ohio into the A. L. U.

Tuesday afternoon I was extended the courtesy of the floor by the National Convention of the United Brewery Workmen of America, which is in session at Cincinnati. While this splendid, aggressive and progressive organization still holds a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, the great majority of the delegates make no concealment of their friendship for the A. L. U. and their hatred for the reactionary policy of Gompersism. I met the larger number of the delegates personally and they send expressions of good will and thanks to the A. L. U. and the Western Federation of Miners for the efforts our Western organizations have made in helping them to establish their union label. They also loudly condemned Gompers for organizing scabs in Colorado where A. L. U. men were on strike. Gompers and his political clique in the A. F. of L. are trying to break the force of this splendid organization just, because they cannot shape its policy after their own reactionary methods of playing into the hands of capital-

ism through the "physic" federation and their efforts to keep the workers in darkness on the economic and political questions of the day. Gompers' act in having the engineers lock out the union brewery workmen in Cincinnati last year was one of the most shameful acts in the history of the American labor movement, and was done for the sole purpose of breaking up this splendid industrial organization into numerous internationals of the separate crafts of brewery workers, so that each time Gompers pulled the string the union would have to jump. Everywhere one goes here in the East there is dissatisfaction with Gompersism; the workers are getting onto his schemes for delivering them into the hands of capitalism and he will have to change his methods or he will hear something drop.

The rottenness of organizing scabs in Colorado is paralleled here in Lynn, where the United Boot and Shoe Workers of the A. F. of L. are filling the places of independent labor union strikers with imported strike breakers whom they guarantee wages out of their own treasury and take into their "union." The independent unions here are classes of workers—cutters, heel and counter workers, lady stitchers, etc.—whom the U. B. & S. W. U. has never had jurisdiction over. Yet they are good, progressive organizations, battling for the principles of unionism, and should have the support of all true union labor bodies. Nevertheless, when they went out on strike to better their conditions the Boot and Shoe Workers took up the fight against them and are now trying to import strike-breakers to take their places. A few have been brought in, but most of them were incompetent workmen who could not earn the scale guaranteed and many have already left. We of the West have been somewhat familiar with the

attempts of the employing class to import Pinkerton thugs in times of trouble, but for an alleged "labor" man to do so is something new. To explain, I will append a local newspaper clipping, which is a true account of the situation here for one day, just as an eye-opener. Here it is:

Lynn, Feb. 5.—After the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union cutters (strike-breakers) came from work tonight and had had supper, they held a meeting behind closed doors at their headquarters, where the reply of Mayor Eastham to President Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in regard to additional protection for the imported workmen was discussed at length.

"What resulted from the discussion is not made public, but it is believed that some sort of an understanding was reached as to their future action, and it is rumored that hereafter the men will be armed. Color is given to this report by the fact that there has been a sudden boom in the firearms market, six dealers reporting the sale of 150 revolvers during the day.

"The meeting was the result of a demand President Tobin made upon Mayor Eastham today. He told Mr. Eastham that unless the city afforded more police protection the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union would employ agencies to get it.

"The policemen are doing their duty," said Mr. Eastham. "If you will only keep your men out of the barrooms and keep them from seeking trouble, there will be no difficulty; but I do not propose to have them invite assault and then appeal to the police to protect them from the effects of their words and actions. Let me say right here that I shall not sanction the presence of any outside police or detective agency in the city."

The independent unions have the sympathy of the public, and Tobinism

and Gompersism are condemned on all sides. A point in case was the big fight given here for the striking lady stitchers last night. Over 8,000 tickets were sold, and the gallery and floor of the big Odd Fellows' hall was packed and jammed until dancing was practically rendered out of the question.

The "interesting" part of this fight down here is that Tobin gives the B. & S. W. U. stamp to all factories that will use it, regardless of the scale of wages that is being paid, and signs a contract with the factory that leaves the question of wages to be settled after the house has been "unionized," and contains the following remarkable clauses:

"Fourth. It is mutually agreed that the union will not cause or sanction any strike, and that the employer will not lock out his employes while this agreement is in force. All questions of wages or conditions of labor, which cannot be mutually agreed upon, shall be submitted to the decision of this board shall be final and binding upon the employer, the union and the employes.

"Fifth. The union agrees to assist the employer in procuring competent shoe workers to fill the places of any employes who refuse to abide by section FOUR of this agreement or who may withdraw or be expelled from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union."

It will be seen by this remarkable agreement that Tobin proposes to kill off all independent organizations by filling their places when they go on strike. This will be a startling revelation to union people who have heretofore held to the time honored opinion that it was the unbounded duty of all union men and women to stand by the legitimate demands of their brothers and sisters in the cause of labor.

H. L. HUGHES.